president of the Equitable, and E. H. Eckert, treasurer of the Metropolitan.

Mr. McCall testified that only 9% of the New York Life policyholders voted in the 1905 election of the company's directors. In 1909 32 out of about 900,000 voted, and in 1911 41 policyholders' votes were cast.

President Peabody of the Mutual testified that in 1905 only 993 of the Mutual's 600,000 policyholders voted. In 1909 130 cast ballots and in 1911, when an opposition ticket was in the field, 13,000 votes were cast.

Mr. Peabody would not acknowledge that the figures indicated that the Mutual company was largely self-perpetuating so far as its management was concerned. He knew of one occasion when Mr. Untermyer himself conducted the campaign when the management thought a defeat might be possible. Mr. Peabody testified that the Mutual Life sold 17,294 of its shares in the National Bank of Commerce to James Stillman in April, 1911. This was half of the insurance company's holdings in that bank. The price paid was $200 a share.

President Day of the Equitable testified that just about this time his company sold 25,000 shares of its holdings in the Bank of Commerce to George F. Baker. In this case also the purchase represented one-half the shares held by the insurance company. This sale took place shortly after J. P. Morgan had acquired stock control of the Equitable.

Mr. Peabody denied that he had any knowledge of who was associated with Mr. Stillman in the purchase, and Mr. Day did not know who was associated with Mr. Baker. Mr. Untermyer pointed out that Mr. Baker was a member of the finance committee of the Mutual Life, which passed on the sale to Mr. Stillman; also that both Mr. Stillman and Mr. Baker have a potential interest with Mr. Morgan in the stock control of the Equitable, which sold the Bank of Commerce stock to Mr. Baker.

Mr. Untermyer was obviously seeking to create the impression that through the purchase of this stock Mr. Morgan, Mr. Baker and Mr. Stillman were able to establish control over the National Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Peabody was asked if he knew who the controlling forces were in many of the institutions in which the Mutual holds stock. He said that he knew who the officers were, but that was all.

"You know who dominates the First National Bank?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"I know who the most influential officer is," replied Mr. Peabody.

"Do you know who is the most influential officer of the Consolidated Gas Company?"

"No," was the reply.

Mr. Peabody is in favor of the law passed by the New York State Legislature prohibiting insurance companies from buying stocks, but he would give the companies unlimited time in which to dispose of the stock which they now own.

Mr. Day said that he did not know that Mr. Baker had a potential interest in the purchase of the Bank of Commerce stock bought from the Equitable. He gave the opinion that he got all that was possible to get for the stock at that time. Mr. Day testified that when he sold the Equitable's holding in the Mercantile Trust Company to Benjamin Strong, Jr., he did not understand that Mr. Strong was buying it for the Bankers Trust Company. About $9,000,000 was involved in that transaction.

He did not know until recently that the Bankers Trust Company was operating under a voting trust in which the Morgan firm was actively interested. Mr. Morgan owned stock control of the Equitable when the Mercantile Trust stock was sold to Mr. Strong.

Mr. Day acknowledged that the Equitable's deposits in the Mercantile were transferred after the sale to the Bankers Trust Company. Mr. Untermyer wanted to know if the deposits of the Equitable in the Bankers Trust had not amounted to between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. Mr. Day said that the deposits had been abnormally large because of the enforced sale of stocks by the society, but that the deposits with the Bankers Trust would now average between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Exhibits introduced in evidence by J. P. Morgan & Co. showed that total deposits with that concern on November 1, 1912, were $113,345,000 and that to this should be added $49,146,000 deposited with Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia branch of the Morgan firm. Among the interstate corporations having deposits with J. P. Morgan & Co. the following were named:

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chicago and Great Northern, the Erie, the General Electric Company, the International Harvester, the International Mercantile Marine, Michigan Central, New York Central, New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Pullman Company, the Southern Railway and the United States Steel Corporation.

A statement by Morgan & Co. of the amount of securities of interstate corporations marketed by them from 1902 to 1912, inclusive, showed an aggregate of $1,914,226,000. To this should be added securities amounting to 185,000,000 francs and 2,631,000 pounds.

The correspondence between J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Mr. Stillman and between Mr. Morgan and George F. Baker in regard to the participation of Mr. Stillman and Mr. Baker with Mr. Morgan in the Equitable purchase also were put in evidence.

The hearing will go on to-morrow.

DOCTORS TO SEE ROCKEFELLER

Pujo Wants Report of His Own Physicians on Financier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chairman Pujo of the House investigating committee stated to-day that the committee would designate its own physicians to examine William Rockefeller and determine whether or not he was too disabled physically to testify.

This was after sworn certificates from Dr. Walter F. Chappell and Dr. Samuel W. Lambert of New York had been read in the record.

Dr. Chappell's certificate says in part:

During the past eleven years I have been in almost constant attendance upon William Rockefeller, whose city address is at 689 Fifth avenue, New York.

Mr. Rockefeller has been suffering from a gouty inflammation of the larynx and windpipe, accompanied by swellings on the vocal cords. This has necessitated at various times six operations, the last one being of a more serious character. Since this operation Mr. Rockefeller has had intermittent attacks of edema of the larynx accompanied by some stenosis and spasms. This condition is brought on by talking, excitement or disturbance of the stomach and a severe attack would terminate fatally.

Since the last operation Mr. Rockefeller has also been unable to speak over a whisper and cannot express himself in that way for more than a few minutes with safety. I have advised complete rest of the larynx, or in other words, "the silent treatment."

Mr. Rockefeller is in his seventy-second year, and under my advice he has carefully avoided all excitement or strain since the last operation. It would not only be an act of inhumanity to subject him to the excitement incident to his examination as a witness at this time but, in my judgment, it would actually endanger his life.

Dr. Lambert's certificate says:

I have acted as general physician for William Rockefeller of 689 Fifth avenue, New York, for about two years last past, having first attended him during an attack of pneumonia.

I have read the affidavit of Dr. Walter F. Chappell, verified on January 6, 1913, and I am familiar with the conditions of Mr. Rockefeller's throat referred to in the said affidavit and know they are therein correctly described.

Mr. Rockefeller has a distinctly pronounced gouty tendency and a further condition to which Dr. Chappell does not refer in his affidavit, is the tremor habit, or shaking of the head and hands, which has existed ever since I have attended upon Mr. Rockefeller and is the result of his advanced years and general condition. This shaking of the hands makes it very difficult for him to write continuously without great effort for more than a few minutes.

In the present highly sensitive and critical condition of his throat any effort or strain or excitement might produce a condition that would not only imperil Mr. Rockefeller's life but might very reasonably be expected to cause his sudden death.

ROCKEFELLER'S HEALTH BAD

Financier Under Care of American Physician in the Bahamas.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 7.—The health of William Rockefeller, who arrived here several days ago with his wife and son and is at the Colonial Hotel, is not good.

The financier, for whom the Pujo committee has been looking, is not a well man. He is suffering from throat trouble and is being treated by an American physician.

Mr. Rockefeller is in no condition to discuss matters. He will probably remain here for some weeks, as the climate appears to be very beneficial to him.

"SPLIT" LOAN MADE TO SULLIVAN COS.

President of Defunct Home Bank Says He Didn't Know Their Standing.

The alleged loose financial methods employed by certain Brooklyn bankers prior to the panic of 1907 were indicated yesterday by William C. Damron, testifying before Supreme Court Justice Crane and a jury at the continuation of the trial of David A. Sullivan, charged with the larceny of $20,000 from the defunct Mechanics and Traders Bank (later the Union) while president of that institution. The $20,000 was in the shape of a note, which was misappropriated by Sullivan and wrongly used, it is alleged, as security on a loan of $25,000 obtained from the now defunct Home Bank, of which Damron was president.

Damron testified that Sullivan first spoke to him about the loan at the Union branch of the Mechanics and Traders Bank on November 1, 1907. It appeared on the face of his proposition that the loan was to be made to the Ashford Company and the Joralemon Securities Company—both Sullivan concerns organized for the purpose of lending money on mortgages at higher rates of interest than his bank could legally charge.

Sullivan owed $100,000 to the Hamilton Bank, then in financial difficulties, and had promised Herman Aarons, the bank's attorney, to pay off $25,000 of the debt, as it was largely secured by bank stock. Wishing to maintain his credit unimpaired Sullivan cast about for ways of securing the necessary cash. He had already borrowed as much from the Home Bank as the banking law permitted. It was at this juncture that he went to Damron with the request that the Home Bank make the loan to the mortgage companies on their notes of $20,000 and $10,000 respectively. The sum was split in this way as the bank was not able under the law to make a loan of more than $15,000 to any one individual.

Damron further testified he had no personal knowledge at the time of the financial standing of the companies, but had heard that both were under control of the Mechanics and Traders Bank.

"I had heard less about the Ashford Company, if possible, than I had about the Joralemon Securities Company," he said. "My recollection is that he [Sullivan] said both were good. I believe that is the substance of what he said and about all he did say."

Damron couldn't recall whether Sullivan had said he wanted the $25,000 for his own use or for the Joralemon company. The witness was asked if Sullivan had not already exhausted his own personal credit with the bank and replied that he had.

The earlier part of the session was devoted almost exclusively to linking the $20,000 note discounted by the Ashford Company at the Union branch of the Mechanics and Traders Bank on October 18, 1907, to the cashing of the $25,000 check which was paid to the Hamilton Bank by Sullivan.

The original note was given to the Ashford Company by Mrs. Gazella Maske of 143 Halsey street, Brooklyn, in return for bank moneys loaned through that company. The Ashford Company, it is alleged, then made out a note against the fictitious credit thus established and turned it over to the Joralemon company. The latter deposited this note for $20,000 and its own note for $10,000 in the Home Bank, and with Damron's authorization drew against the account for the full $25,000 on its own personal check, which it indorsed to Sullivan.

Sullivan, it is claimed, deposited the $25,000 check with the Empire Trust Company and on November 2 drew his own personal check for $25,000 against the newly established account and sent it to Mr. Aarons. The latter testified that he had the check certified on November 4 (Sunday intervening) and deposited it in the First National Bank.

The trial will continue to-day.

POWELL CLAYTON RESIGNS.

Out of Republican National Committee After 40 Years Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—After forty years of service as a member of the Republican National Committee from Arkansas Gen. Powell Clayton tendered his resignation to-day to Chairman Charles D. Hilles. Gen. Clayton explained that he did not feel that he should longer hold the office since he was abandoning his residence in Arkansas and proposed to make his permanent home in Washington.

Gen. Clayton for several years was Ambassador to Mexico a decade or so ago, and most of the time since his retirement from the diplomatic service has lived in this city. During his membership on the National Committee Gen. Clayton has been one of the most prominent figures, having served several times on the executive committee and been a delegate to several national conventions, although the State he represented has played no important part in the Republican victories within that period.

FIND EUROPE'S LAWS ON MONEY ARE BEST

House Committee Hears New York Bankers on New Currency Legislation.

MOROWITZ HAS NEW PLAN

Would Expand Clearing House System Into Divisional Reserve Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. The Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency are hostile to the Aldrich plan. This was indicated to-day at the first hearing of the committee which is charged with the duty of recommending changes in the currency laws. It is apparent that the legislation to be proposed will be fashioned along different lines from those suggested by Mr. Aldrich.

The room was crowded to-day when Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, chairman of the committee, called for order. Among those present were Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; A. Piatt Andrew, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; A. B. Hepburn, ex-president of the Chase National Bank of New York; Victor Morowitz of New York, Paul Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and many members of Congress.

Messrs. Hepburn, Morowitz and Warburg were the only witnesses heard to-day. Former Secretary Shaw will go on the stand to-morrow and Mr. Andrew later in the week. Practically all the leading bankers of New York, representatives of commercial bodies and of labor and officers of agricultural granges have been invited to appear before the committee, which wants to get the views of all classes.

Mr. Hepburn commended the Aldrich plan in the strongest possible language. Mr. Morowitz on the other hand contended that while the Aldrich plan for a central organization undoubtedly would insure stable and sound conditions in the financial world it apparently was impracticable, because it seemed to be the object of general suspicion. He detailed another plan, which contemplates the expansion of the clearing house system, a system of divisional banks and the creation of a central reserve association.

Mr. Morowitz admitted that his plan resembled that of Senator Aldrich in a general way and that it had the same purpose in view, but said it was preferable for reasons that he outlined.

Mr. Morowitz said that certain financial fallacies had been widely exploited in this country in recent years, that they had been entertained by men in Congress and that care should be exercised to see to it that these fallacies should not find their way into the laws of the land. He declared that any serious disturbance in business that might follow the enactment of unwise monetary laws would react on the poor.

"The rich and speculative part of the community would suffer the least," said Mr. Morowitz. "They can take care of themselves at all times. A disarrangement of our financial system, such as has been proposed by some, would in the first place block enterprise, check business activities and thus recoil on the working people of the country."

Mr. Morowitz urged the committee in recommending legislation to be guided by the experience of other countries and not to resort to untried laws and methods. He insisted that the main trouble with the financial system of the United States was lack of "coordination."

"In the United States there are nearly 7,500 national banks and about 20,000 State banking institutions," he said. "Each of these institutions carries on business for its individual interest alone independently of the others. None of these institutions has the power to try to protect a general situation or to carry on business in accordance with the requirements of a general situation. There is no power in the United States to control the expansion of banking credits in the aggregate in relation to the aggregate amounts of reserves of actual money held by the banks or to take care of these credits. The result is credits are expanded, speculation is encouraged and business operations are extended to the utmost limit in normal times and no provision is made for those times when an exceptional amount of currency is needed for circulation among the people and when an exceptional amount of bank credit is needed to take care of the business of the country."

Mr. Morowitz said the desired results could be obtained by developing and expanding the present system of banking clearing houses. This system, he argued, was in harmony with present day business methods and customs.

"This system certainly has served us well in times of great stress and trouble," he said. "The plan which I suggest is to require the several banks in the clearing house districts to form divisional reserve banks, each bank to become a part of a divisional reserve bank for a given district. These divisional banks should form a central association and should make such arrangements as might be found advisable for the purpose of facilitating exchanges among the various divisional reserve banks.

Mr. Morowitz urged that at the outset of this experiment no changes should be made in the currency but that the central association should be empowered to issue notes based on commercial paper.

Mr. Hepburn said that in his opinion the enactment of the Aldrich plan into law would be of great benefit to the country. He said the Aldrich bill represented the ripest judgment and that it was prepared with the greatest care after mature inquiry and deliberation. Mr. Hepburn said he had been consulted in the preparation of the Aldrich plan and that he was committed to its support. He did not believe it was the last word on the subject that could be spoken, and said that if the committee could evolve anything better it would have the support of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Warburg insisted that a great responsibility rested on the committee and that they courted disaster if they attempted to evolve untried plans. He insisted that the wisest course for the committee to pursue was to read the laws of Europe, that were based on hundreds of years of experience.

FOSS FAVORS INCOME TAX.

Also Wants State to Take Federal Plan as Model.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Gov. Foss in a special message this afternoon urges immediate legislation favoring the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution, asks that action be taken under the ratified amendment to the State Contution conferring on the General Court the right to relieve forest lands of their present tax burdens and suggests a special commission to make recommendations.

The Governor points out that there is much tax dodging on personal estates and favors new laws. On income yielding personalty he favors a tax on the income instead of the property.

Gov. Foss says he would model the State and local taxation on similar lines to what he believes are to be provided in the national taxation plan. Massachusetts methods have "become intolerable," the Governor declares.

ARCHBALD IS CALM UNDER HOT GRILLING

Didn't Think His Post as Judge Influenced Railroads, He Tells Senators.

DENIES THREAT TO ERIE

And Didn't Mean Anything by Using Court Stationery—Testimony All In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. With the conclusion of the cross-examination of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States Commerce Court to-day the taking of testimony in the impeachment case in which he is the respondent was closed and the Senate, after considering the matter in executive session, reached an agreement allowing three days for arguments on the law and fact.

Judge Archbald was subjected to a rigid cross-examination. He maintained his composure under a fusillade of questions from House managers and from the floor of the Senate. Senator after Senator propounded questions intended to elicit from the witness expressions of his idea of professional ethics and judicial character.

The Judge was asked if it had ever occurred to him that his influence as a Judge might have had the effect to induce the railroad companies to grant him options on coal property that would not have been accorded the ordinary citizen.

"No," replied the witness, "it never occurred to me that the fact that I was a Judge would have any influence in the matter and I have reason to believe that it never occurred to the railroads. I submitted it to them as a plain business proposition."

He denied that he told E. J. Williams, his associate in the business of obtaining options on coal property, that he could bring the Erie Railroad to terms because he had pending before him at that time the lighterage cases in which the railroad was interested.

"I do not recall that I ever discussed the lighterage cases with Mr. Williams," said Judge Archbald, "although I may have discussed them with attorneys in his presence."

The witness was questioned sharply by Senators Pomerene, Jones of Washington and Nelson of Minnesota, concerning his action in writing to Helm Bruce, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about a case which had been argued in the Commerce Court by Mr. Bruce and was under advisement by Jugde Archbald.

"Do you regard it as good practice for a Judge sitting in a case to confer with counsel on one side regarding the issues after the case is closed without the knowledge of the other side?" asked Senator Pomerene.

Judge Archbold replied that he did not regard it as a breach of judicial ethics; that the matter concerning which he wrote to Mr. Bruce was a "small matter."

"If it was a small matter why did you think it necessary to write to Mr. Bruce?" inquired Senator Jones of Washington.

The Judge replied that it never had occurred to him that he was doing anything improper. He was questioned by the House managers concerning the language used in a letter to Bruce in which Judge Archbold wrote that he would explain to the attorney when he met him the circumstances that had caused the delay in a certain case. He was asked whether he intended to disclose to the attorney the secrets of the conference room of the Commerce Court Judges and replied that he had no such intention.

Did it never occur to you that it would have been appropriate to send a copy of your correspondence with Mr. Bruce to the attorneys on the other side?"

The Judge replied in the negative. The witness was asked why he wrote letters concerning options on coal property on Commerce Court stationery while many of his letters on other subjects to private corporations were written on his personal stationery.

The witness replied that he probably used Commerce Court stationery because he did not have any other kind at hand. Representative Sterling called the Judge's attention to the fact that only the first page of these letters was on Commerce Court stationery, while the second pages were on blank paper. He finally referred his questioner to a woman stenographer, who took the dictation, saying she must have been responsible.

Under the severe cross-examination Judge Archbald at last seemed to realize that the questions implied criticism, and he observed:

"I was not conscious at any time that in any of these acts I was doing anything wrong, and I am sorry if the Senate takes the opposite view."

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

WALTER TIPS, who died at Austin, Tex., on April 20, 1911, left a total estate of $801,392.

CLARENCE W. MARKS, a shoe manufacturer, who died in Chicago on December 18, 1909, left an estate of $883,109, of which $15,950 was in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. The will names 150 beneficiaries, including many employees who get at least $200. Bequests of $5,000 each were left to Charlestown, N. H., and Fitchville, Vt., for the public libraries, and the same amount went to the Chicago Orphan Asylum and Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago.

MRS. JULIA W. HAND, who died in Brooklyn last August, left an estate of $157,678, according to the report of the State appraiser filed yesterday. Her husband, Charles W. Hand, is the sole beneficiary.

DIX DEFENDS HIS PARDON OF ABRAMS

Didn't Know of Military Secretary de Kay's Odd Letters About Case.

NAMES JUSTICE STEINERT

Says He Sentenced Auctioneer and Then Telephoned He'd Changed His Mind.

Insisting that he did not regret any of his pardons or commutations, inasmuch as all of them had resulted from conscientious personal study, ex-Gov. Dix told a SUN reporter at the St. Regis last night just why he freed Louis J. Abrams, mock auctioneer of this city, on December 10 last. The papers in this case, unsealed by Gov. Sulzer yesterday, made it appear that Abrams's sentence was cut from thirty to seven days following considerable activity on the part of Gov. Dix's secretary, Eckford C. de Kay. Ex-Gov. Dix said:

"It was a plea to me from the very Judge who had sentenced Abrams that influenced me most in granting commutation. After Abrams had been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and serve thirty days in prison Attorney Gustavus Rogers of 160 Broadway came to me to intercede. He told me how another auctioneer, convicted of the same crime to which Abrams pleaded guilty and on the same day, had got off with a $50 fine and no prison term at all, and he laid before me the other mitigating circumstances set forth in the letters which Gov. Sulzer has unsealed. After looking into everything I told Mr. Rogers that I could not interfere.

"Three days after Abrams's conviction the Judge who had sentenced him called me up by telephone from New York. He said he had changed his mind about Abrams; that justice would be served if the sentence was remitted altogether. Always this sort of communication from the sentencing Judge or District Attorney has great weight with the Governor. It was the Judge's statement that finally persuaded me, not to pardon Abrams but to commute his imprisonment to seven days. The fine of $100 stood, and was paid by Abrams when he left the prison."

Justice Steinert of Special Sessions sentenced Abrams. Abrams pleaded guilty and admitted that he had hired a man for $2 to bid up prices at an auction. In asking clemency, according to the papers unsealed yesterday, Abrams said he had pleaded guilty because he had heard another man convicted of the same crime sentenced to a fine of only $50 without imprisonment. Abrams said in his petition that a thirty day sentence would ruin his business, and mean "the destruction of every hope and ambition upon which I base the future happiness of my wife and children."

Mrs. Abrams testified that she was threatened with dispossession. Among those certifying to Abrams's good character were Assemblyman Max Shlivek, Dr. M. M. Stuck, the International Silver Company and A. A. Vantine & Co. Many of the petitioners who wrote to Gov. Dix said they felt sure that Mr. Abrams had not intended to do any wrong.

There is one paper in the unsealed lot which indicates that six days before Abrams was tried a representative of his attorney went to see Secretary de Kay about possible leniency from the Governor. De Kay promised to call the Governor's attention to the matter when the Governor returned to Albany. After the sentence had been commuted de Kay wrote to Rogers scoring two New York newspapers which had adversely criticised Gov. Dix's action. In the letter de Kay said:

"Aside from all the consideration Gov. Dix has given to those in whom these people profess to be interested, I should think that 'Morty' Schiff and his family would be ashamed to look the Governor in the face."

The day after the commutation Jeremiah T. Mahoney and Harry M. Rice, who as Commissioners of Accounts of this city had investigated Abrams's career, wrote a letter rebuking the Governor for freeing the auctioneer. That caused Gov. Dix to write a letter to Mayor Gaynor asking the Mayor "to effectively discipline your commissioners of accounts for what I consider this unwarranted action." The Governor also said that the Mahoney-Rice scolding was particularly out of place inasmuch as Mr. Mahoney, although informed that application for Executive clemency was to be made, had not asked to be heard.

What the Mayor said in reply to Gov. Dix's letter is not in the records. Mr. Dix said last night that it was "purely personal and would not be made public."

"Mr. Sulzer is Governor now," said ex-Gov. Dix, "and it is his right to unseal whatever papers he wishes to. I know that my conscience is clear and that every one of the 400 pardon applications upon which I had to pass was handled conscientiously. As for the Patrick case it is closed as far as I am concerned. I hope that my successors will work toward a pardon board which will relieve the Governor of this whole responsibility."

The former Governor said he knew nothing about Secretary de Kay's letters in the Abrams case.

Henry G. Gray, formerly an Assistant District Attorney, last night added his denial to that of Judge Rosalsky after reading John T. Milliken's letter, which named them in connection with Justice George Gray's opinion in affirming Albert T. Patrick's conviction. Mr. Gray said he did not remember ever having spoken to Judge Rosalsky, at that time a practising lawyer, about the Patrick case, and certainly never told anybody what the Court of Appeals decision would be or who would write the opinion.

YALE OUSTS FLYNN; HAPPY WITH BRIDE

Ex-Football Star and Chorus Girl to Stay Here—His Papa Does the Fretting.

Lefty Flynn, the Yale football star, and Mrs. Flynn didn't care a bit about the rain yesterday, for they spent the entire day in Irene Claire's sumptuous apartment at Eighty-sixth street and Central Park West. That is to say, while the daffodils were falling outside the newlyweds whiled away the hours in young Mrs. Flynn's apartment, for it transpired yesterday that up to the moment of the marriage the bride was none other than Irene Claire of the beauty chorus at the Winter Garden.

Early in the afternoon she made this announcement:

"Yes, it is true that Lefty and I were married in the City Hall yesterday. Since then we have been right here in my home. We are not going away. We are going to stay here in New York. Of course Lefty won't go back to college. We're very happy."

Down at his office at 2 Rector street, Joseph A. Flynn, the well to do surety broker and the football benedick's father, sat at his desk all day in ignorance of his son's whereabouts. As soon as he had made sure the athletic young man who was married by Alderman John McCann was his son he took down his telephone and asked central for Lakewood, N. J. Mrs. Flynn had gone to Lakewood ten days ago to spend the winter. She is not going to interrupt her visit there because of Lefty's unexpected leap into matrimony.

From New Haven came word that the university authorities had decided that Maurice Bennett Flynn, he's Lefty, could not come back to college if he wanted to. They admitted that marriage by an undergraduate is not always proscribed, but that it is when the bride happens to be a chorus girl and a lot of publicity accompanies the ceremony.

The name Irene Claire was merely a soubriquet used by Rena Leary, the bride's real name, on the Winter Garden programmes and at her apartment house. It was for that reason that the apartment house management said there was no Rena Leary in the building.

Suggestions from old friends of the football star led to the suspicion that Rena Leary might be Irene Claire, for they had frequently seen Lefty with a Winter Garden girl whom he called Rena for short. The couple were last seen together in a Thirty-ninth street restaurant at 2 o'clock Saturday morning by friends, so it became apparent that as soon as Lefty had telegraphed his father from New Haven last Friday that he was back safe from his trip with the Glee Club he boarded a New York train and came on to Happytown.

Mrs. Flynn's parents live in Holyoke, Mass., where Mr. Leary is a hack driver.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 7.—The surprise of the parents of Maurice B. (Lefty) Flynn over the announcement yesterday of his marriage to Miss Rena Leary of this city was mild compared with the reception the despatches received here at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Leary, and among her intimate friends.

Miss Mary Leary, a sister of the bride, when told of the marriage immediately got into communication with Mrs. Flynn over the wire. Miss Alice Leary, another sister, who is in New York with the bride, is expected home to-morrow and it is expected that many of the conflicting rumors will be cleared on her arrival.

The bride three years ago decided to go to New York. The next thing her friends heard of her was about a year later, when she suddenly reappeared at her old home and as evidence of material prosperity gave some valuable presents to her girl friends.

On all her appearances in this city she had diamonds galore.

WANTS DIVORCE HURRIED UP.

Mrs. Edith H. Douglas Sued to Avoid "Odious Conditions."

Mrs. Edith H. Douglas of 800 Riverside Drive asked Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday to confirm a report of Melvin G. Palliser, as referee, recommending a decree of divorce for her from James I. Douglas, a woollen importer of 224 Fifth avenue. The Douglases were married in 1890 and have a daughter, Mrs. Lorene Physioc, and a son, Reginald, 18 years old.

The couple have been living apart under a separation agreement for three years, during which Douglas paid his wife's rent, $2,700 for the Riverside Drive apartment, as well as that for a country place at Pelham Manor, and also paid $9,000 a year for the education of his son and daughter.

Mrs. Douglas sued for a separation last summer on the ground that her husband had refused to continue her alimony unless she complied with certain odious conditions. Later she decided she had sufficient evidence for a divorce and dropped the separation suit.

Children's Theatre Hours Changed.

Beginning to-day the afternoon performances on all days but Saturdays at the Children's Theatre will begin at 4 o'clock, it having been found that the school children were unable to arrive at the theatre as early as 3:30. The hours for the two performances on Saturdays, 10:45 in the morning and 3:30 in the afternoon, remain unchanged.